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On June 4 of the same year, while collecting with Mr. Herbert K. Job in Woodmont, I obtained another typical male Lawrence's Warbler. After about two hours' search a female Blue-winged Warbler (*V. pinus*) was flushed from a nest containing 4 of her eggs and 2 of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) about thirty feet from the tree where the male Lawrence's was shot. As no others of this genus were noted within a quarter of a mile I have no doubt these birds were mated. The nest, eggs and location were typical of *V. pinus*, as was to be expected. All are now in my collection.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

Seven Erroneous South and North Carolina Records.—In 'The Auk' for July, 1910, pp. 312–322, a list of birds, under the title 'Birds observed in the Carolinas,' is given by Mr. P. B. Philipp, and the following "records" are erroneous and need correction, viz.:

"23. *Rallus crepitans*. Clapper Rail. Very abundant in the extensive salt marshes around Charleston Harbor and Bull's Bay, S. C., where it was seen or heard daily June 10–15. One nest, with four fresh eggs, was taken June 14 on St. James [James] Island, S. C."

These Rails were all *Rallus crepitans waynei*, which is the resident breeding form.

"29. *Numenius longirostris*. Long-billed Curlew; Jack Curlew. A flock of six was seen June 12 on Bird Island Shoal, Bull's Bay, S. C. There is a persistent idea among fishermen and baymen of the region that this species breeds here; we did not find a nest, however, and did not hear of any nest ever being found."

The birds "seen" by Mr. Philipp were without doubt examples of *Numenius hudsonicus* which is always present during the entire month of June. *N. longirostris* [= *americanus*] has been extinct on the South Carolina coast for at least ten years — and *never bred*. (See Auk, XXIII, 1906, 59–61.)

"46. *Dryobates villosus*. Hairy Woodpecker. Not common at Lake Ellis, N. C. This species was recorded by Mr. Abbott as occurring in the heavy timber between Ellis and Great Lakes, where it was seen June 18. Another was seen feeding on a dead pine stump near Havelock, N. C., June 16."

Dryobates villosus does not, in my opinion, range as far south on the North Carolina coast as latitude 36° N., the resident breeding form being *Dryobates villosus auduboni*.

"67. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Towhee. Common among the Sea Islands, S. C. Particularly noted June 15 on St. James [James] Island, where a pair with a brood of young were seen."

The resident breeding form is *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*.

"72. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow. Uncommon and unusual during the summer in the Sea Islands, S. C. Two were seen by Mr. Abbott on St. James [James] Island, June 15."

The birds recorded by Mr. Philipp, as well as those "seen" by Mr.

Abbott, were representatives of the Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*).

"85. *Geothlypis trichas*. Maryland Yellow-throat. Common among the Sea Islands and on Raccoon Key[s], Bull's Bay, S. C., where it was seen June 12-15."

The resident breeding form is *Geothlypis trichas ignota*, and all birds "seen" were of this race.

"91. *Telmatodytes palustris*. Long-billed Marsh Wren. A Marsh Wren was very common in the marshes around Bull's Bay, S. C., and the rookeries on Secessionville and St. James [James] Island. Seen and heard June 10, 11, and 15. None was collected, and the form is doubtful. No nests were found and no young seen."

The form is by no means "doubtful," for they were all representatives of *Telmatodytes palustris griseus*.

It is indeed remarkable that the birds mentioned by Mr. Philipp, during *five days* spent on the South Carolina coast, and as merely having been "seen," should have escaped my notice during more than forty-seven years spent in and about Charleston.

In his account of 'Bird Photographing in the Carolinas' (Auk, XXVII, July, 1910, 305), Mr. B. S. Bowdish says: "As we passed out from the dock [Charleston] we took several memento views of the water-front, the customhouse, and a lighthouse relief ship. Further down the bay we caught snaps of historic old Fort Sumter where was fired the first gun in the Civil War, and a little further out met a torpedo boat destroyer coming in." In order that history may not be perverted I will state that the "first gun" in the great Civil War was fired on January 9, 1861, from the battery on Morris Island occupied by Citadel cadets under command of the late Bishop (Maj.) P. F. Stevens, and was directed at the 'Star of the West,' a United States steamer that was trying to enter Charleston Harbor to re-inforce Fort Sumter, commanded by Maj. Robert Anderson.

More errors could be corrected in Mr. Philipp's list, but these are mostly minor errors.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Munt Pleasant, S. C.*